

## NEW GOODS

### KID GLOVES.

Dressed and undressed,  
Plain and Fancy Backs,  
Plain and Scolloped Flaps,  
Black, T Brown, S late.  
Sizes are from 5½ to 7½

Prices 50, 60, 75, \$1, 1.25, 1.50

Every Pair that proves  
faulty made good by Another  
Pair.

## S.G. AUSTIN & Co

—Mrs. Jason Ayers is very little better to-day.

—Miss Hattie Wynn is comparatively better to-day.

—John Hutchinson is about to go into business in Dakota.

—The signal service runs out the blue flag to-day, which indicates rain.

—Ed. Burke has changed his mind and concluded not to open up a hack line.

—John Parker, of Manning, Iowa, a former resident of this city, is here on a visit.

—Ole Johnson will again take the part of the Japonica in the cantata next Tuesday evening.

—Rev. E. C. Sickels is expected home this evening. He has been vacating at his old home in Indianapolis.

—George Fletcher is enjoying a visit from an Elgin cousin. There is a strong resemblance between the two.

—Miss Wilkinson, who is here visiting her brother, the Rev. John Wilkinson, has been very sick but is a little better to day.

—The children who take part in the cantata Tuesday evening, will meet at the Opera House to-morrow morning, at eight o'clock, for rehearsal. Tickets for the cantata for sale at Theo. J. Hyde & Co's.

—Mrs. Simon Young, of Nelson, died Tuesday evening. The funeral took place at Zion's church yesterday. There was a large attendance. W. L. Rensberg officiated. She was an estimable lady, well liked by all who knew her.

—The Oregon club is probably "loaded" to-day for our boys. We judge so from the fact that the Captain of the team refused to give in the names for a score card we are printing at this office. Some celebrated players probably.

—Dr. Hunt left to-day on the Omaha for Washington city, to attend the International Medical Congress, which commences there Monday the fifth instant. This will be probably one of the greatest scientific gatherings the world has ever witnessed. All civilized countries will be represented.

—The Presbyterian Sunday school had its picnic at Hazelwood yesterday, and a very enjoyable time. Capt. Sheffield's steamer was chartered for the day and made trips to and from the town to accommodate passengers. The attendance was good and weather most favorable. Mrs. J. H. Morris' Sunday school also held a picnic at the same time and place, with an attendance of eighty.

—John Hewitt's team came very near having a run away this morning. The horses broke loose from a hitching post on College Avenue and started down Galena street, but were stopped in front of Rodesch's music store by Chas. Copp and R. A. Rodesch. It would have been a serious affair had they not been stopped at that place, as there were many people driving on the street at that time.

—There is to be an encampment of the Sons of Veterans organized here Saturday evening, at Grand Army Hall. General Abbott, the Commander in Chief of the Sons of Veterans of U. S. A., will be present, for the purpose of giving the boys a send off. All over the age of seventeen years, who are entitled to the honors, are invited to join the association. Killgore camp, of Sterling, will be present.

### THE PIONEERS OF LEE COUNTY.

The annual reunion and picnic of the Lee county old settler association held at Franklin Grove on Wednesday was a very pleasant affair. Through the kindness of the camp meeting association the picnic and speaking took place on their grounds and under the fine large tent used the week previous. There was a large number present, quite a sprinkling of old settlers from Ogle county joining in the exercises. Dr. U. C. Roe, president of the old settlers association, presided and H. Bly was in the secretary's chair. The Hon. Robert Hitt, member of congress from the Ogle county district, was the orator of the day and delivered an interesting address. His talk was somewhat rambling; that is to say not entirely confined to the old settlers present. He told about his trip through the north-west and what he saw at Salt Lake. He told of the bad Mormons and how the early settlers nipped the evil of mormonism in the bud here in Illinois, at an early day, with the shot gun. He touched upon the threatening evils of socialistic doctrines, and compared the idea that a man does not own the farm that he has worked hard to possess, with the hostility of the early days when every honest settler would defend his neighbor's land title with his life. After Mr. Hitt had finished the old settlers were called upon and a free and easy talk was enjoyed. The glee club (Quartet) of Ashton sang very pleasantly, and the brass bands discoursed fine music. The following old settler's responded to the chairman's call: Judge Crabtree told how he walked out from Chicago; in the days when there were no railroads and walking was as good a way as any to travel; and how he plowed with an old plow with a cow's horn tip on the handle; and he compared the then and now when the farmer rides under a cover when he plows. Eph Groh told about the great mistake that his father made at an early day in moving out from Pennsylvania through Illinois to Missouri; and how they lived on corn dodger. His mother being an abolitionist they could not stand the ways of the slave community and so they moved back to Illinois and again enjoyed the blessed free air of a free State and ate wheat bread ever after. Ephraim clearly showed in his speech that he is not as was his name-sake of old, joined to any particular idol, but on the contrary quite liberal in his views. He was in favor of better highways and hoped to see the roads worked more. He gave Gould a touching up and pleased the old settlers in his remarks generally against all monopoly and wrong. Speeches were made by Elder Roff, A. D. Clark, Fred Tice, Fath-Cartright and others. The latter gentleman is quite a noted citizen of the west. He resides at Oregon, Ogle county, and he gave some interesting reminiscence of early days here. In coming up from Prophetstown in the thirties he took a stranger in to ride and the man had passed counterfeit money at Seeley's tavern the day before and the result was that the speaker was followed through Dixon by the officers and came very near being arrested as a counterfeiter. Father Cartright, we learned indirectly, is a cousin of the famous Peter Cartright. He did not wish to become a preacher, but his cousin Peter said that he must preach and so he was sent out to Iowa, in 1835, where he organized the first christian association that ever met in that territory. Taking it all in all Wednesday was enjoyed fully as well by the old settlers as any picnic yet held by the association. The people of Franklin were active in making the occasion pleasant. The Dixon delegation was met at the train and with a brass band escorted to the grounds, under the orders of Col. A. P. Dysart, marshal. The Rev. A. H. Schoonmaker delivered the welcoming address, only a portion of which we heard. A poem dedicated to the old settlers was read by Dr. Taylor.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:  
President, U. C. Roe, of Franklin; Secretary, H. Bly, Ashton; Treasurer, A. R. Whitney, Franklin.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—Wm. McMahon, Paw Paw; W. H. Hausen, Franklin; W. S. Frost, Bradford; Chester Badger, Amboy; Geo. Crawford, Sublette.

VICE PRESIDENTS:—John C. Church, Amboy; Francis Carey, Alto; James W. Richardson, Ashton; Ira Brewer, Bradford; William Gilmore, Brooklyn; H. Preston, Dixon; Dr. Freck, East Grove; T. S. Phillips, Hamilton; O. E. McEntire, Harmon; A. P. Dysart, Nachusa; Comly Williams, Palmyra; Volney Bliss, Lee Center; Geo. Bolei, Reynolds; R. Trowbridge, South Dixon; Wm. Dexter, Sublette; Jas. Adrian, Viola; John Yetter, Willow Creek; W. C. Runyon, Wyoming.

—Editor Cobb, of the Sterling Gazette, is now being thoroughly shaken up with the regular old-fashioned chills and fever; but he goes right on writing all the editorials required for the paper.

—The Lake Forest students for the coming year, going from Dixon, are Misses Gracia Sickels, Florence Raymond, Emma Johnson. Messrs. Will Godfrey, George Steele and Will Steele. Three Sophs., two Freshmen and one Academy boy.

Our dear friend, Ben Shaw, says the newspapers are worrying because there are no courts, when no body needs any courts.—*Sterling Gazette*.

That is placing the matter very much stronger than we intended to put it, neighbor Cobb. We intended to convey the idea that the people would not all perish from the face of the earth on account of vacation of a few weeks. We grant you that courts are quite necessary for the purpose of legally punishing rascals and compelling dead beats to pay debts. We desired only to show that a six months drouth, for instance, would be more damaging to the country than a vacation of courts that length of time. We had an idea that the lamentations of the newspapers were quite out of proportion to the calamities that might result from a lack of court sessions. Perhaps we were in error. We understand that editors generally have no cause to fear the operation of the courts. The old adage "No man e're felt the halter draw with good operation of the law" does not apply to the average editor, and we really hope that our brothers of the press will not suppose that any of us are afraid of the courts.

### CONDENSED NEWS.

The Chinese government will send to America a commission of seven members to study our banking, coinage, and postal systems.

On account of a rise in the price of "hellos," the people of Savoy, Ills., and other places in that vicinity, are giving up their telephones.

Professor John Avery, lately of Bowdoin college, died at North Bridgeton, Me., Sunday. He was a recognized authority in ancient languages.

A St. Louis dispatch says Gen. Sherman declines the hospitality of the G. A. R., and will be the guest of Henry Hetchcock when he visits the city.

Richard Emerson, a boy 16 years old, died at Kenosha, Wis., on Wednesday night of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a pet dog two months ago.

A balloonist named Randall Blakeslee made an ascension at the fair in Mercer county, Mo., on Wednesday, holding to a trapeze. When 500 feet from the ground he fell and was killed.

Twelve cents a word from New York to England, Ireland, and France, and 15 cents to Germany, are the rates to be charged hereafter by the Commercial Cable company. The company has voted an addition of \$2,000,000 to its capital stock.

It is believed that Bishop William L. Harris, of the Methodist Episcopal church, is dying of heart disease at his residence in New York. He is 70 years old, a native of Richmond county, Ohio, was first licensed to preach in 1845, and has been a bishop since May, 1872.

A discharged keeper named Butler asserts that of the 1,750 inmates of the Ward's island lunatic asylum 300 are perfectly sane, and that most of the others are harmless lunatics. He has petitioned the New York supreme court to order the release of the sane inmates.

The "Whitecaps," a lawless mob in Harrison county, Indiana, took John Hildebrand, a justice of the peace, from his bed on Tuesday night and beat him unmercifully, because they disapproved his decisions. They have also signified to a widow named Dougherty their disapproval of her choice of a prospective husband.

### THE FASHIONS.

Quaker gray is on the bulletin for a fashionable color this coming fall.

Palm leaf fans dyed every color in and out of the rainbow are among summer novelties.

Men's dress suit traveling cases are now made to contain an ingenious portable writing desk.

There is a great variety of fashionable stationery this season, suited to all times and all places.

The girl who takes her plum covered Leghorn hat to the seaside soon regrets her imprudence.

Lace sacques over bright silk or satin sleeveless waists now "obtain" among women of fashion.

Waistcoats are discarded by the youths at the summer resorts until it is "time to dress for dinner."

The most beautifully attired women of the season are those seen driving at Newport every afternoon.

Huge eastern palms on ornamental pots seem to be the favorite piazza decoration for country houses.

Already the autumn scarfs for Beau Brummels are advertised, and next month comes the new silk hat.

In seaside cottages the hammock is a great temptation to women who affect pretty hose and dainty shoes.

Mrs. Parvann, seeking to be more fashionable than her neighbor, had her croquet balls covered with plush.

Something new in a paper knife is a tennis racket made of olive wood, the sides made sharp for cutting the leaves.

### ABOUT WOMEN.

Mrs. M. W. Wall, aunt of E. Berry Wall, king of the dudes, is the best dressed woman at Manchester by the Sea.

Miss Harriet McEwen Kimball, the poetess, of Portsmouth, N. H., recently fell at her residence and fractured her left arm.

Mme. Astie de Valsayre, who wanted to fight a duel on the field of Waterloo, is now petitioning the French government to let women wear men's clothes.

Mrs. Dr. Ellis, an American lady, is physician to the queen of Corea. She has apartments in the royal palace at Seoul, and receives an annual salary of \$10,000.

Mrs. Jessie P. Barnes, of Brooklyn, has been elected a member of the faculty of Washington college, Irving, Cal., to take charge of the department of music.

Mrs. Cummings, of Woburn, who built and gave an elegant library building to the towns of Tilton and Northfield, N. H., has recently given nearly 800 volumes for the same object.

Bella Lockwood has returned to her law office at Washington, after a short vacation. She says she will not be a candidate for president in 1888 if Mrs. Cleveland will accept the nomination.

Miss Clara Barton was invited to tell the ladies of the women's auxiliary conference of the Channing Memorial church of Boston something about her Red Cross work, but she has been obliged to give up her Newport visit.

Mrs. Elenor M. Barry, the general investigator of woman's work for the Knights of Labor, who has just returned from a tour of the Western states, is now in the city preparing her report, which is to be submitted to the next general convention of the order.

Queen Victoria is mourning the death of her old nurse, Miss Skerritt, who recently passed away at the mature age of 94. Miss Skerritt had seen service under Queens Charlotte and Adelaide, and had nursed Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales and other royal children.

The Crown Princess Stephanie, of Austria, has contributed some chapters to her husband's great work, "The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in Word and Picture." The editorial committee insisted upon paying her by making a handsome deposit in a savings bank in the name of Stephanie's baby daughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth.

Bagley—I understand that Stickem is in a very bad way with the cholera or something or other and Dr. Bleedem don't think he'll pull through. DeBaggs—Very sad, indeed. Do you think he's resigned? Bagley—No, I don't think he is. He is an officeholder and never resigns.—*Philadelphia Call*.

### A Painful Truth.

The man who draws himself up to his full height and predicts that this country is going to the dogs, sir, and, sir, as a nation we are being relegated to fourth or fifth place, sir, doesn't expect you will accept his statements verbatim. He desires to inform you in a roundabout way that he got left on the nomination for alderman.—*Detroit Free Press*.

### No Gooseberries This Season.

"Waiter," said a gentleman in the dining car, "have you any gooseberry pie?"  
"No, sah; hain't carryin' any dis year, sah."  
"Why is that?"  
"Well, you see, sah, day's scarce dis season. Las' winter was so cole and stormy dat it was mighty tough on de geese."—*Washington Star*.

### BUGGIES AND HARNESS

The largest stock and lowest prices at  
PITCHER'S. 1014tf

Low prices on Statements at this office.

FRESH OYSTERS.  
At Kneeland's oyster house. 113713.

Just received some of the best hard coal ever sold in Dixon. Buy this month and save money.  
L. D. PITCHER. 1107tf

Hayden Bro's. will deliver the purest quality of ice in any quantity to any part of the city. Orders left at George Laing's feed store will have prompt attention.

### PAPERING AND PAINTING.

Charles McBride is now prepared to do all kinds of carriage painting, papering, painting and decorating in good style and on short notice. 1000tf

ACKER'S Blood Elixir is the only Blood Remedy guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions or Syphilitic Poisoning. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n1

A. F. ROBINSON sells Boots and Shoes.

BABIES that are fretful, peevish, cross, or troubled with Windy Colic, Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n1

Dr. Pollock will hereafter be at his office, in Opera Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. d w tf

MANY of the good things of this life are sorrowfully let alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents by Tillson & Hayden. n1

## FLOUR!

Buy Flour made at the Home Mill, because it is the BEST and Because it is the CHEAPEST.

### THE DIXON MILL

Never made Better Flour Than it is Making at the Present Time. The Quality, and Everything From Our Mill is Guaranteed. As Represented Or Money Refunded.

### FARMERS

[Can always rely upon getting the

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TOILET ARTICLES,  
POCKET CUTLERY,  
SHOULDER BRACES,  
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In fact Everything usually kept in a

## First-Class Drug Store,

On which I can, and will save my customers from 10 to 25 per cent. Prescriptions A Specialty. Please give me a trial and you will be convinced

## D. S. HORTON

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST

North side Main street.

## Have the Children

READ THIS!

We want all the old School Books that you are not using.  
We will.

## PAY CASH

Or give you NEW ONES in exchange. Bring only those that are now in use in the public schools.

## T. J. HYDE & CO.

## PIANOS AND ORGANS,

SEWING MACHINES,  
SHEET MUSIC  
AND BOOKS.

Largest Stock, the Best Goods

—AND—

Lowest Prices in Lee Co.

See me before you buy, and I will guarantee to save you money. Special Attention paid to Piano Tuning.

R. A. RODESCH,

RODESCH'S MUSIC HALL, NO. 4, OPERA BLK.

## JUST RECEIVED

Men's and Boy's

## CLOTHING!

—AT THE—

### HAT STORE,

JOB LOT of Men's all wool Pants

—AT—

## CHARLEY'S HatStore



## IOWA'S POLITICAL HOSTS.

BOTH IN LINE NOW AND READY FOR THE CONFLICT.

**The Democracy Nominates a Ticket Headed by Anderson, and Declares for Local Option and High License—Ben Butler Declares Himself Financially Infallible and Advocates Confederate Pensions—Assorted Politics.**

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 2.—The Democratic state convention was called to order Thursday at 10:30 o'clock in the Grand opera house. Senator W. W. Dodge was introduced as temporary chairman and in his speech gave the administration of President Cleveland a most cordial endorsement. Protection was denounced, and tariff reform to a revenue basis demanded. Turning to state affairs, Senator Dodge addressed himself to the state prohibitory law, characterizing it as a piece of infamous legislation, promoting perjury, fostering a system of spies and informers, and making possible the violation of the sacredness of the home by reckless and irresponsible constables. He also denounced the Republican legislative apportionment as a gerrymander.

Col. Sells, of Blackhawk, was the choice for permanent chairman. He made several complimentary allusions to President Cleveland, which were cheered to the echo. After the adoption of the platform nominations followed, and were quickly disposed of, and the convention adjourned.

The following is the ticket: For governor, Maj. T. J. Anderson; lieutenant governor, J. M. Elder; supreme judge, Charles S. Fogg; superintendent of schools, Professor H. W. Sawyer.

The platform commends the fidelity of President Cleveland to the obligations of his high trust, and congratulates the country upon the economy, courage, honesty, and patriotism of his administration; approves the civil service policy; commends the efficiency of the pension department; demands of congress a remission of tariff laws in the interest of equal taxation, and favors retaining its internal revenue taxes; welcomes to our shores the liberty-loving people of all lands; approves the efforts of Gladstone and Parnell in behalf of the cause of Ireland; declares the vigorous prosecution of faithless officials and those who have corrupted them now being conducted by Democratic prosecuting officers in New York and Chicago a hopeful sign of reform of public morals, and demands that the same measure of justice visited upon bribery of local boards should be visited upon the offense when committed in state and national legislatures. It opposes all summary legislation, and favors the repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law and the substitution in its stead of a local option and carefully guarded license law, with a minimum license fee of \$500, for the better control of the liquor traffic.

The ninth resolution is as follows: "We believe that railroad companies are public corporations, and therefore subject to public control. We demand such legislation by congress and the state legislature as will apply to state and inter-state transportation of freight and passengers the principles of the Reagan bill, viz: All rates shall be reasonable and shall be made public; no discrimination against individuals or localities. No rebates or drawbacks; the same service to all persons; and no higher charge for a less than for a greater service; prohibition of pooling in every form; equal facilities and opportunities to all shippers. We oppose the free transportation of all. We believe that the first-class roads can profitably carry passengers at 2 cents per mile; and we demand laws restricting them to such a charge. We are opposed to special tribunals for the settlement of railroad questions, and especially to such tribunals having power to suspend the laws of the land. We therefore favor the abolition of all such tribunals, and believe that the ordinary courts of the country should be vested with full power to enforce the just obligations of the companies, and to award adequate damages to persons injured by their violation."

The closing paragraph denounces the gerrymandering of legislative districts, and promises a repeal of the same upon the first opportunity.

### BEN BUTLER'S POLITICS.

**He Stands by Greenbackism and Advocates Confederate Pensions.**

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 2.—The Butler club banqueted Gen. B. F. Butler Thursday night, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the capture of Hatteras. A large number of the general's friends were present, including Mayor O'Brien, Hon. Leopold Morse, Hon. George S. Boutwell, Gen. William Cogswell, Hon. N. A. Plympton, Gen. Stephen Thomas, Gen. C. H. Tanner, and many other well-known gentlemen. Gen. Butler, in a speech, advocated greenbackism, and declared that every theory of finance he had ever held had eventually been adopted. He blamed the Democratic party for the accumulation of the vast surplus in the treasury and the impairment of the country's business interests. The surplus ought to be used in paying service pensions to union soldiers, and after they had all been provided for the country should devote the surplus to administering to the interests of the disabled Confederate soldiers. They were not to blame for the war, but only suffered from it. [Applause.] He had advocated this in congress seventeen years ago, and had been much abused for it.

Corporal Tanner heartily endorsed Gen. Butler's scheme for a service pension. He thought President Cleveland made a great mistake in not going to St. Louis. If a few offered him insult the great mass of the Grand Army would take these men by the throat and silence them forever. [Great applause.] The Grand Army of the Republic, he said, would never refuse loyalty to the man who occupies the seat made immortal by Lincoln.

### Labor Day in Akron, Ohio.

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Labor Day was celebrated in Akron Thursday by a parade of trades unions and Knights of Labor. Large delegations from Canton, Alliance, Wadsworth and Massillon were here, and a procession numbering 1,000 men and three bands marched to Fountain park, where a crowd of about 3,000 people listened to speeches by Richard Trevellick, Charles

Bonsall and John B. Seitz, the Union Labor party's candidate for governor.

### Wants to Scoop Two Nominations.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Standard, Henry George's paper, says that S. H. Sweet, the United Labor nominee for state surveyor, has not accepted the nomination, and his failure to decline it is apparently due to his desire to get the Democratic nomination for the same office, as shown by his own utterances. Mr. George therefore recommends that another nomination be made by the state committee.

### Sitting Down on Boss Cregan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Boss Mike Cregan was not present at the meeting of enrolled Republicans of the Sixteenth assembly district Thursday night, though he had threatened to be there and recapture the organization. The "kid-glove" element were out in full force and voted to admit seventy-five members whom Cregan had formerly ruled out. To still further strengthen their cause, they announced that William M. Everts, who lived in the district, had consented to take a more active part in its affairs and would head the delegation to the state convention.

### ONE MORE OF THOSE BRUTES

**Who Abuse Their Wives and Wind Up with Cowardly Murder.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 2.—Shortly after 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon Thomas Joyce, a teamster, while under the influence of liquor, quarreled with his wife at their home on Old avenue, about the sale of a team of horses. Joyce had been on a protracted spree, and was very abusive to his family and has a bad record. Mrs. Joyce kept a small grocery store and by this means supported herself and seven children. At the hour mentioned Joyce was leaving the store-room when he pulled a .32-caliber revolver and fired twice at his wife, who had followed him to the door. The second shot took effect in the back of her head, the ball penetrating the brain, causing a fatal wound. The oldest daughter, Mamie, came to her mother's assistance and received a shot in her left hip, and another in the right leg.

Lizzie, a mere child, rushed at her father, snatched the smoking pistol from his grasp, and pushed him down the stairs. Joyce made an effort to escape, and savagely fought the officers when arrested on Fourth avenue at a later hour. Mrs. Joyce is reported dying; and the daughter, Mamie, aged 18, seriously, perhaps fatally, wounded.

### MICHIGAN'S AFFLICTION.

**Forest Fires Devastating the Country and Burning Up the Soil.**

KOEHLE, Mich., Sept. 2.—Terrible forest fires are raging in this vicinity, and immense damage has been done to the standing timber and to logs and ties. A large crew of men is fighting a big fire two miles southwest from this place. A strong northwest wind carried the flames into a lot of logs owned by Loveless Blaine, burning about 8,000 feet of logs and 4,000 cedar ties in less than two hours, causing a loss of about \$2,000. Over 1,000,000 feet of logs and nearly 25,000 ties are surrounded at this writing, and it is very doubtful if they will succeed in saving any in this section. The prevailing drought is the worst known for years. Not a drop of rain has fallen since July 4, and the ground is terribly parched. A large meadow, owned by H. L. Koehler, caught fire about five weeks ago and is still burning. The soil is a rich, black muck, and holes two or three feet deep have been burned into it, and all efforts to put the fire out have been fruitless. All vegetation is scorched and late crops are a total failure.

### STOCK THIEVES AT WORK.

**Stealing Both Ute and White People's Horses.**

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 2.—Garfield county is now infested by a gang of stock thieves who are not only gathering up the scattered horses of the Utes, but of the whites also. Three men have been arrested with a flock of sheep and goats. Reports from Rangely indicate the gradual disintegration of the sheriff's forces, but the state troops remain. Agent Byrnes, from the Utah agency, has reached Meeker with one company of United States troops. No further hostilities are apprehended. There are reports that the regular troops will be stationed at Rangely for some time as a precautionary measure, and the state troops will return home.

### Another Charge Against Ives.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—George J. Bland, a stockholder of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad company, accuses Henry S. Ives and his associates of having issued \$9,000,000 preferred stock contrary to law. Mr. Bland has secured an order of the court requiring Ives and all the parties interested to appear before the court and show cause why they should not be enjoined from ratifying the issues of the stock or in any way creating it as a debt of the company. If this stock is declared void, Ives & Co.'s creditors will lose about \$4,000,000 of security.

### Prohibited the Passion Play.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 2.—The Passion Play, which has been performed in America but once, was to have been played by the colored people of Summerville Wednesday night, but just before the time for the performance to begin the village marshal mounted the stage and threatened to arrest the whole party if the play was produced. This was a disappointment to the many actors who had been practicing their parts for weeks, and to the large crowd from the city who went out to see the performance. The play was not intended to avert a recurrence of the earthquake of Aug. 31, 1886, but the colored people made a solemn matter of it. A variety show was held as a substitute.

### The Fatal Tardy Blast.

MONROE, Wis., Sept. 2.—William Kroell, a resident of this city, was killed seven miles north of this city Thursday. Four blasts were put in, three exploding, but the fourth one did not go off. After waiting twenty minutes the men were ordered out. Mr.

Kroell being the first man to get there. The blast exploded, blowing him to the top of a cut forty-five feet high, blowing one side of his head and one arm off and terribly mangled his body. One arm was found over 100 feet from the scene of the disaster. This makes three men killed in the same place during the summer.

### Suicided on the Common.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—A man about 33 years old, supposed from papers found in his pockets to be Derby G. Brach, of 1013 North Boundary street, Burlington, Iowa, committed suicide on the common Wednesday by shooting. The ball took effect in the left breast, causing almost instant death. The man was about five feet eight inches in height, dark complexion, and had evidently been sick with consumption. The body lies at an undertaker's awaiting identification.

### Eight Hundred People Ditched.

PARSONS, Kan., Sept. 2.—An excursion train over the Kansas City & Pacific from Moran, Allen county, to this city, containing over 800 people, was ditched on its return trip between Erie and Moran. Several cars left the track and a number of people were injured. One man, it is thought, will die of his injury.

### Supposed To Be from Michigan.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 2.—Dr. McDonald, a cancer specialist, committed suicide in the Lawrence building jail Thursday, where he had been sent for obtaining money under false pretenses. McDonald, who is supposed to be from Michigan, took laudanum.

## AN IMPORTANT QUERY.

**DOES THE INTER-STATE LAW COVER EXPRESS COMPANIES?**

**Lawyer Seward Says No and Gives His Reasons—A Very Small War Cloud on the Mexican Border—The Monthly Statement of National Finances—Another Fish Commission to Have a Big Talk.**

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 2.—A telegram from New York says: In June last the inter-state commerce commissioners ordered the express companies to file with them on Sept. 1 briefs on the question: "Is the federal law regulating inter-state commerce applicable to express companies?" Upon receipt of this order all the express companies set about through their respective legal counselors to obey it. Thursday Clarence Seward, for the Adams Express company, and other prominent lawyers for the other companies, filed their briefs, and as they are all about alike, Mr. Seward's brief will give the main points of all.

He first states the question as he holds it to be, which is not in substance different from the one propounded by the commission, and then proceeds to cite decisions of the supreme and other courts to the effect that the Adams Express company is not a common carrier in the sense in which a railway is. He also urges that the act is penal and prohibitory, and must be construed rigidly, and that it does not mention express companies by name, and on this point he says: "In the presence of these facts, if the congress did not use apt terms to embrace express companies; if, on the other hand, language was used which, read by the light of those then recent and conspicuous judicial decision, would plainly fail to embrace express companies, it would seem hardly possible to ascribe to the law-making power an intention to deal with them."

He goes on to argue that an express company has no charter, franchise or right derived from the state, and is not its creature—only a firm of individuals having no power over fares, freight charges or management of any railway more than any other mercantile firm. It is only a contract with railways and steamboats for the carrying of that which is entrusted to it. "So special and unlike freighting or shipping is the thing it does, that except by voluntary and previously obtained consent, and under charges agreed upon, it can not enter a railway car or put a parcel in it."

The brief concludes as follows: "All puzzling inquiries disappear in the presence of a single consideration. The commerce act regulates those whose compensation and whose right to exact it has been created or authorized by law on behalf of the public, and the object of the act is to protect the public. The common law gave the power to exact toll. In a republic, to exact toll resides in the legislature, which in turn has a power to bestow it on a corporation, but always subject to the right of the supreme power, the legislature, which personates the people, to control its use. It was in the exercise of this power and in no other domain of legislative power, that congress enacted the inter-state commerce bill, and it is believed that the act is plainly confined to this purpose and domain. It results, of course, as the conclusion of this opinion, that the Adams Express company is not in any sense one of common carriers to whom the inter-state commerce act in any way relates."

### THE NATIONAL BOOKS.

**Balances of Debt, Gold and Silver Given—Heavy Receipts.**

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 2.—The reduction of the public debt during the month of August amounted to \$4,809,475. The total debt now less cash in the treasury is \$1,393,774,336, and of this amount \$1,060,833,712 is interest-bearing debt. The net cash in the treasury is \$44,760,908, or about \$1,000,000 less than a month ago. The gold coin and bullion fund in the treasury is \$282,639,533, with liabilities of gold certificates outstanding amounting to \$88,765,340, thus leaving a gold fund balance of \$193,874,193, against \$186,306,230 a month ago. The silver coin and bullion fund is \$218,236,808, with certificates outstanding amounting to \$147,876,385 leaves a silver fund balance amounting to \$70,360,423, against \$72,453,100 on the 1st of last August. In addition to this silver fund balance there is in the treasury assets \$515,709 in trade dollars and \$6,637,495 trade dollars bullion, which have been redeemed under the recent law of congress and which cost the government \$7,253,204.

The store of standard silver dollars now in the treasury amounts to \$213,212,448, an increase of \$1,783,000 during the past month. It appears from a statement prepared in the treasurer's office that up to date the total coinage of standard silver dollars amounts to \$270,300,117, and that of this amount \$56,987,609 are in circulation, against \$55,692,829 on Sept. 1, 1886.

Government receipts during August were heavy, aggregating \$35,619,115, against \$32,195,326 in August last year. Customs receipts were \$22,686,768, or fully \$2,000,000 more than in August a year ago; internal revenue receipts were \$10,850,358, against \$9,697,934 in August, 1886, and receipts from miscellaneous sources were nearly \$500,000 more than in August a year ago.

Expenditures during August were \$28,717,163, about \$200,000 less than in August last year.

### BRIGHAM AND DUBIO.

**Will Their Little Misunderstanding Become an International Affair?**

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 2.—Indian Commissioner Atkins has received a dispatch from Indian Agent Cowart, at El Paso, Tex., dated Aug. 31, who states that he arrived there several days ago to recover some horses stolen from the Indians of the Mesquero reservation. "The horses," he continues, "are held in El Paso del Norte, Mexico, in custody of the judge of letters, a Mr. Zubio. After postponing the case upon one pretext and another for several days, he promised to give a hearing Wednesday. At the appointed hour, with United States Consul Brigham, I appeared at the court-room with my witnesses, but Judge Zubio did not come or send any explanation of his absence. We then went to his residence to ascertain when we might expect action. Nothing occurred that could be construed as offensive, but as we were leaving, and were on the street, Judge Zubio followed us and struck Consul Brigham from behind. The conduct of Judge Zubio has been disrespectful throughout the case. I corroborate Consul Brigham's statement of the matter sent to the state department Wednesday night."

Consul Brigham, at El Paso del Norte, has informed the department of state of his trouble with Judge Zubio, the Mexican magistrate. The matter, however, is looked upon at the state department as a purely personal affair, and one not likely to lead to international complications with the sister republic, and no action is likely to be taken until at least the Mexican side of the story is heard.

### The Rev. Doane Affair.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 2.—The state department is in communication with United States Consul Voight, at Manila, relative to the case of Mr. Doane, who was imprisoned by the Spanish authorities of the Caroline islands for complaining of their interference in his missionary work. It is stated that he has been sent to Manila for trial and the matter will then undergo a thorough investigation.

### A PROSPECTIVE DISCUSSION

**Of the Fisheries Question—Bayard Much Pleased at the Outlook.**

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 2.—Secretary Bayard is very much pleased with the prospect of discussing the Canadian fisheries question with the British commission. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has already been selected as one of the British commissioners, and it is thought that the commission, when completed, will consist of at least three members, and that Minister West and Sir John MacDonald, of Canada, or some other leading representative of the Dominion will be designated as the remaining two members of the commission. They will probably reach the United States this fall, and will find the secretary ready and willing to discuss the question with the view and hope of agreeing upon a fair basis for its final settlement. The secretary has authority when directed by the president to initiate negotiations and make treaties, subject to ratification by the senate, and it will not be necessary to appoint or designate a commission here to meet the British commissioners, although it may be deemed advisable to summon to his assistance two other gentlemen, well versed in international law, to participate in the conference. At any rate no American commission can be appointed without authority of congress possessed of powers equal to those of the British commission.

### The Accident to Gen. Miles.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 2.—Gen. McKeever, under date of San Francisco, informs the war department of the receipt of the following dispatch from Gen. Miles: "I met with quite a serious accident Wednesday. The bones of one leg broken. Will be confined to my room for several days, but able, I hope, to attend to official business. Lieut. Col. Drum, Lieut. McCaleb, and Lieut. Dapray also injured." The injury to Gen. Miles and the other officers is, it is stated at the war department, the result of a runaway accident.

### Approved an Ex-Confederate Request.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 2.—The secretary of war has approved the request of the ex-Confederate association at Chicago to erect a memorial to the Confederate dead buried in the government lot in Oakland cemetery near that city, under such regulations or instructions as the quartermaster general may deem proper.

### The Coinage for August.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 2.—The total coinage executed at the United States mints during the month of August was 9,283,000 pieces, of the value of \$3,393,300. The gold coinage was \$60,000 and the silver \$3,165,000. Two million nine hundred and seventy thousand dollars in standard silver dollars were coined.

### Demonstrating Against the Chinese.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 2.—A demonstration was made Thursday against the location of Chinese in the city. The Chinese quarter was burned recently. It was proposed to rebuild it, but when operations began Thursday a crowd gathered and forced the owners to promise not to restore place.

### The Kaiser's Wonderful Vigor.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The emperor surprised all present at the military review Thursday by his physical vigor. The review was very long, but the emperor remained throughout and showed no signs of fatigue.

### Sheridan Will Command.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 2.—The president has detailed Gen. P. H. Sheridan to command the United States troops present at the constitutional anniversary here on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of this month.

## Watches Watches

GENTS'

—AND—

LADIES.

GOLD : AND : SILVER!

THEO. RUST

CLOSING

—AT THE—

OLD RELIABLE

CLOTHING STORE

Seersucker Coats \$1.00  
Coats and Vests - \$1.25

COME AND SEE.

JAMES. H. TODD

A POTENT FACT!

Residents of Dixon and Vicinity are fast learning that

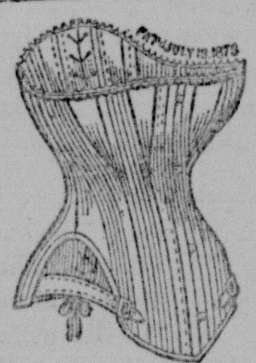
C. C. GODFREY,

Is the leading

GROCER

Of the town, and can now supply all the EARLY FRUITS AND VEGETABLES as fast as they come into market. When you want the very BEST and CHEAPEST, go to

The Store on the Northeast Corner of Main and Hennepin Streets, Dixon.



1,200,000 LADIES NOW WEAR THE Duplex CORSET.

Comfortable, Elegant, Perfectly Healthful, and the Most Durable known to the trade.

Double Bone! Double Seam! Double Steel!

ONE DOLLAR.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

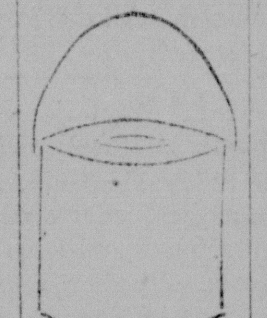
New York Office and Warehouses: 15 and 17 Mercer Street.

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ROOFING!

Tin and Sheet Iron Roofing, Tin and Galvanized Iron Gutters and Leaders; Smoke-Stacks.

No Fancy Prices.



All Work Warranted.

Tin Ware, Milk Cans; Everything in the Copper or Sheet Iron Line; Shop at Drew's old stand.

CHAS. ANDRES

J. H. MORRIS & SON, GROCERS,

Agents for Dixon.

One agent (merchant only) wanted in every town R. W. Tansill & Co., 55 State St., Chicago.



FOR BILIOUSNESS, Sick Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia.

It cools the Blood; it gives delight; It sharpens up the appetite. It aids the Liver to do its part, And stimulates the feeble heart. All Bilious ailments endured. By TARRANT'S SELTZER can be cured



## UNQUIET HAVANA.

NOT NEARLY IN SUCH A STEW AS  
RECENTLY REPORTED.

**The Trouble Seems To Be That Governor  
Maria Is Too Modest—Dillon Talks De-  
fiantly In Parliament—Victoria's Son  
of Edinburgh Makes the French Press  
Wroth—Foreign News Notes.**

HAVANA, Sept. 2.—The most important event of the week was the unexpected visit of Gen. Marin to the custom house for the purpose of ascertaining the real cause of the considerable decrease observed in the proceeds from customs. This unusual measure gave rise to some excitement in certain circles, but the general's action is highly commended by the business community. Scarcely anything is known by the public as to the extent of the frauds, but all the employees of the custom house were discharged and new appointments made. On the subsequent day, despite the governor's prohibition, a demonstration took place amid cheers for Spain, Gen. Marin, and particularly Gen. Salamanca. A second demonstration was to have taken place the following evening, but was prevented by the police and troops previously distributed through the parks and principal streets. The government then issued a proclamation suggesting to the people to abstain from further demonstrations, and yet a third one was gotten up for Thursday, Aug. 25. A crowd assembled at the park numbering over 2,000, but the troops charged upon and dispersed them, wounding seven.

At first these demonstrations were merely for the purpose of congratulating Gen. Marin upon his severe measures against the authors of the frauds and irregularities in the custom house, but they subsequently assumed a new aspect, for the cheers are now exclusively for Gen. Salamanca. This change is caused, it said, by the enraged employees, who lost their positions in the custom house. The rioters are demanding of the government Gen. Salamanca's appointment as governor general of the island.

### WILL HOLD THAT MEETING

**Or Bust a Blue—Defiant Dillon Scores the  
Landlords.**

LONDON, Sept. 2.—In the house of commons Thursday evening Dillon, Nationalist, moved to adjourn in order to direct attention to the proclaiming of a meeting announced to be held at Clara. The proposed meeting, he said, was a perfectly legitimate one, and the people would insist upon holding it. Any disorder or bloodshed that resulted would be upon the head of the government. The rack-renting, exterminating, ruffian landlords who feared public opinion wanted bloodshed. He would tell them that the meeting would be held whether there was bloodshed or not.

Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, said he feared that the speech of Dillon would not fail to have the evil effect of inflaming the people. In proclaiming the Clara meeting the government had only followed the example of Earl Spencer, who had invariably suppressed public meetings whenever he thought they would be likely to lead to disturbance. The district in which this meeting was announced to be held was the most disturbed district in Ireland, where by far the largest proportion of agrarian crimes was committed. The action of the government was not due to pressure from the landlords. As to the responsibility for what might happen if the proclamation should be defied, that would not rest upon the government, which was acting through a desire to preserve the peace, but upon those who advised the people to resist the law. [Cheers.]

**The Crown Prince Stopping at London.**  
LONDON, Sept. 2.—Crown Prince Frederick William is still in London. The weather is very stormy, and Dr. MacKenzie fears that an attack of sea-sickness, to which the prince would infallibly be subjected in crossing the channel, might affect his throat. Dr. MacKenzie is highly gratified at the beneficial effect of the prince's sojourn in the highlands. His general health is excellent, his vocal fatigue much less, and the catarrhal attacks from which he has suffered much less severe. Dr. Mark-Hovell will accompany the prince to the Tyrol.

**Matters in Bulgaria.**  
LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Standard's Sofia correspondent telegraphs that there is the highest authority for stating that the arrival of Gen. Ernroth, the port's special commissioner in Bulgaria, will be resisted by force if necessary.

SOPIA, Sept. 2.—Prince Ferdinand, presiding at a meeting of the council Thursday to consider the port's official notification, accepted Russia's proposal to send Gen. Ernroth as special commissioner to Bulgaria.

**The French Press Furious.**  
PARIS, Sept. 2.—The French press is furiously indignant over the fact that when the British fleet arrived at Bougie, Algeria, a short time ago, the French officials at that port went on board the flagship to greet the duke of Edinburgh, commanding the squadron, and were informed that his royal highness was in bed and could not be disturbed. The officials: it is reported, retired in disgust, and did not again attempt to pay their formal respects.

**No More Money for Emigration.**  
LONDON, Sept. 2.—Healy asked in the house of commons Thursday night what steps would be taken in view of the objections of the American government to pauper immigration. Balfour replied that the government would not allow any more money for the purpose of transportation of objectionable immigrants for the remainder of the year.

**The Question of Railway Rates.**  
SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Sept. 2.—The railroad and warehouse commissioners of this state met here Thursday to consider the complaints of shippers who allege that the rates charged by railroads on freight from points outside of the state to points in Illinois are much lower than the charges for similar distances wholly within the state. Representatives of nearly all the railroads were present, and asked that the complaints be put in writing, in order that they might consider them and consult together before answering. The commissioners seem disposed to reduce the state tariff to the inter-state basis.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

### Record Broken at Sheephead Bay.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The opening day of the fall meeting at Sheephead Bay was notable for the breaking of the record for 1/4 mile. The events were as follows: Little Minch, 1/4 mile, 1:01 1/4; Kingdon, 1/4 mile, 1:27 1/4, beating the record 1/4 second; Geraldine, 1/4 mile, 1:15; Elkwood, 1/4 mile, no time given; Eolian, 1 mile, 1:40 1/4; Joe Cotton, 1 1/4 miles, 2:00 1/4.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—At the West Side Driving park Thursday the winning horses were: Bonnie Lee, 1/4 mile, 1:03; Leman, 1 mile, 1:44 1/4; Dyer, 1/4 mile, 1:15; Glen Fisher, 1/4 mile, 1:20—all bets declared off; Lewis Clark, 1/4 mile, 1:15 1/4.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 2.—The 2:27 trot at Charter Oak park Thursday was won by Jessie; best time, 2:23. Ben Star won the 2:23 trot; best time, 2:23. The free-for-all purse was won by J. C.; best time, 2:17 1/4.

### Base Ball Scores.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The results of Thursday's playing of the National league base ball clubs was the following scores: At New York—Detroit 5, New York 1; at Washington—Pittsburgh 8, Washington 4; at Philadelphia—Chicago 4, Philadelphia 3; at Boston—Boston 9, Indianapolis 3.

Northwestern league: At Oshkosh—Oshkosh-LaCrosse game postponed—rain; at Minneapolis—Minneapolis 7, Eau Claire 1; at St. Paul—St. Paul 6, Duluth 3; at Des Moines—Des Moines 1, Milwaukee 2.

### Teemer Leads the Scullers.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—John Teemer beat the field in the single scull race here Thursday, although Hamm pushed him several times during the race. The water was rather lumpy, and the race was not rowed until after 4 o'clock p. m. Buhner, the English rower, quit at the end of the first mile. Teemer's stroke was perfect, and his shell fairly jumped through the water. He crossed the finish line eight lengths ahead of Hamm, in 20:07 1/2.

### McNeilly, the Latest Thief.

SACO, Me., Sept. 2.—No clew to the hiding place of bank-thief McNeilly has been discovered, and the sensation is unabated. It seems that if he had used the combination to the steel chest in the bank vault he would have got millions of money and negotiable securities, but this he did not do. His friends are putting up the plan that he is insane, and say he has been acting "queerly" of late, which was probably true, as he is living considerably beyond his means.

### Probable Outrage and Murder.

REDFIELD, D. T., Sept. 2.—Details of a horrible crime have reached here from a point five and a half miles southwest of Northville, this county. The victim's name is Clara Reidel, aged about 23 years. A brother and sister on returning from thrashing to their home, where she had been left alone, found smoke issuing from the house. Entrance had to be forced and the fire was extinguished, when a horrible sight greeted them. Miss Reidel lay across a bed with a stab through her heart. Her body was burned horribly, marks upon the body show the terrible struggle of the victim. Indications point to outrage. No clues have been obtained of the criminal. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by a knife stab in the hand of a party unknown.

### Has Bad Luck with Children.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 2.—The house of Bob Condon, living four miles from Valdosta, burned Wednesday night, and a little child of his, 10 years old, perished in the flames. Bob and the rest of his family had gone to a festival, and they left the child asleep in the house. Bob suspected a former wife of burning the house, and he had her arrested, but, as no evidence could be brought against her, she was released. About four years ago a small child fell into the fire around a wash-pot and burned to death. One year later his house burned and twin infants perished in the conflagration. About two years ago another infant was smothered to death in bed.

### Confirming and Denying.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 2.—Vice President Spencer, of the Baltimore & Ohio, has issued a statement confirming the transfer of the express company to the United States Express company, but denying most emphatically that the present mission of Mr. Garrett to England was to dispose of the road to English capitalists, or that money had been or was being advanced by the Pennsylvania company looking to obtaining control of it. Mr. Spencer declared that the road was making money, and prepared to meet promptly all its obligations of whatever character.

### Hanged at the Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Joseph Ferrell, convicted of the murder of an old man named Phelps in Meigs county last January, was hanged about 12:30 Friday at the penitentiary. He protested his innocence to the last. His neck was broken in the fall and life was extinct in fifteen minutes.

### Not Buying the B. & O.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 2.—A prominent Pennsylvania railroad man denied the truth of the report that the Pennsylvania railroad was about to purchase the Baltimore & Ohio road. He says no overtures looking to a purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio have been made by the Pennsylvania road.

### One of the Girls Escaped.

LIMA, Ohio, Sept. 2.—A profound sensation was created Thursday evening over the arrest of Hart Honer, a prominent young society man, for seducing his 17-year-old cousin, Miss Laura Dixon. Honer skipped to escape the scandal, and returned Thursday evening in disguise to marry Miss Bessie McCormick, when he was arrested and bound over in the sum of \$1,000. Honer was at the McCormick residence when the officer arrested him.

### Better Hang Some Baldknobbers.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 2.—Green Walker, whom several Baldknobbers at Ozark were fined for whipping, has located in the east part of Green county. Since settling there the neighbors' houses have frequently been burglarized. Wednesday morning Walker found a bundle of hickory switches at his front door, accompanied by a written order to leave the neighborhood within one week.

### Began Grading the Road.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 2.—A Journal special from Sioux Falls, D. T., says: Grading on the Sioux Falls end of the Duluth, Wilmar & Sioux Falls railroad commenced Thursday morning.

## Where Are Her Passengers?

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 2.—An unknown yacht, painted black and cat-rigged, was picked up in the bay Thursday forenoon bottom side up. Her canvas was hoisted, and she showed signs of having been struck by a squall. Who her crew were, or what became of them, is not known.

## THE MARKETS.

Following were the quotations on the board of trade to-day: Wheat—No. 2 September, opened 65 3/4c, closed 65 1/2c; October, opened 65 1/2c, closed 65 1/4c; November, opened 65 1/4c, closed 65 1/2c; December, opened 65 1/2c, closed 65 1/4c; January, opened 65 1/4c, closed 65 1/2c; February, opened 65 1/2c, closed 65 1/4c; March, opened 65 1/4c, closed 65 1/2c; April, opened 65 1/2c, closed 65 1/4c; May, opened 65 1/4c, closed 65 1/2c; June, opened 65 1/2c, closed 65 1/4c; July, opened 65 1/4c, closed 65 1/2c; August, opened 65 1/2c, closed 65 1/4c; September, opened 65 1/4c, closed 65 1/2c; October, opened 65 1/2c, closed 65 1/4c; November, opened 65 1/4c, closed 65 1/2c; December, opened 65 1/2c, closed 65 1/4c; January, opened 65 1/4c, closed 65 1/2c; February, opened 65 1/2c, closed 65 1/4c; March, opened 65 1/4c, closed 65 1/2c; April, opened 65 1/2c, closed 65 1/4c; May, opened 65 1/4c, closed 65 1/2c; June, opened 65 1/2c, closed 65 1/4c; July, opened 65 1/4c, closed 65 1/2c; August, opened 65 1/2c, closed 65 1/4c; 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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.  
No. 6, Atlantic Express, 3:10, A. M. A  
" 8, Clinton Ex., arrive 6:17, leave 7:02 A. M. C  
" 4, Denver, 10:10, A. M. A  
" 2, Marshall'n Ex., ar. 2:05, leave 2:20 P. M. C

GOING WEST.  
No. 5, Pacific Express, 2:30, A. M. A  
" 1, Marshall'n Ex., ar. 12:15, leave 12:45 P. M. C  
" 3, Denver Express, 3:42, P. M. A  
" 7, Clinton Ex., arrive 7:43, leave 7:57 P. M. C

Freight trains are allowed to carry passengers as follows:

EAST BOUND.  
No. 84, 7:47 A. M., bet'n Sterling and Turner. C  
" 88, 1:52 P. M., " Clinton and Creston. C  
" 74, 9:07 P. M., " Cortland. A

WEST BOUND.  
No. 87, 5:40 A. M., between Dixon and Clinton. F  
" 73, 12:45 P. M., " Cortland " C  
" 75, 3:00 P. M., " Turner and Sterling. C  
" 77, 5:34 P. M., " " " C

A Daily.  
C Daily except Sunday.  
F Daily except Monday.  
H. E. HAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.  
Passenger, 11:05 A. M.  
Passenger, 3:15 "  
New Passenger, 5:57 P. M.  
Freight, 6:09 "

GOING NORTH.  
Passenger, 2:15 P. M.  
Passenger, 1:30 A. M.  
New Passenger, 6:15 "  
Freight, 6:30 "

\*Daily except Sunday  
†Daily except Monday  
W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.

In 1861. He fought at Shiloh, and gallantly against Bragg at Perryville, Ky., and thereupon was made major general of volunteers. He was at Chickamauga, and organized a famous raid into Alabama. The next step in his varied career was an election to congress, immediately on the close of the war. Then once more into the army in which he was appointed a regular brigadier general and sent on duty to Alaska. He was recalled and sent to command at New Orleans, where he died in 1869. Gen. Rousseau was a man of magnificent physical appearance, the typical "big Kentuckian."

Buell hastened on to Louisville. He won the race, if Bragg had really meant to go there. But Bragg himself says in his report that at this time he found himself in a "hostile country," with only three days' food for his men. He therefore determined to deflect his course to the right instead of proceeding still further into a hostile country, to fix his headquarters at Bardstown and draw supplies from Lexington.

Buell and Bragg each claimed to be attempting to draw the other into a battle. At all events, however, this purposeless tramping through Kentucky had done little good for the army of Gen. Buell. Reaching Louisville, it encamped on the river shore, below the city.

"And when we got there there were only six boys of my regiment who stacked arms on the sand," says a private who tells the story of Buell's chase through Kentucky.

The other men of the regiment had dropped out by the way, either fallen through fatigue or been lost by straggling. The other regiments were in not much better condition than the one mentioned when they encamped on the sand below Louisville. And after this river was reached thousands more dropped out, deserted or "straggled."

The day that the last of Buell's army reached Louisville, Sept. 29, a tragic event happened then which threw the whole city into excitement. This was the fatal shooting of Gen. William Nelson by Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, of Indiana, in a quarrel.

Gen. Nelson was born in Maysville, Kentucky, in 1825. Up to 1861 he had served in the United States navy. That year he was appointed a brigadier general of the army and sent on duty to his own state. He recruited thousands of Union volunteers. At Shiloh he commanded a division, remaining with Buell's army up to Bragg's invasion of Kentucky. After the battle of Richmond he was sent to look after the defenses of Louisville, for that city expected a visit from Bragg when Kirby Smith was advancing on Louisville.

With great vigor Nelson set about fortifying the Kentucky metropolis, but his way was different from that resorted to by Lew Wallace. Wallace issued a proclamation calling on the citizens of Cincinnati to aid in throwing up the earthworks, and wealthy and prominent citizens responded to the call and dug with their own hands. Nelson, on the other hand, gave out the following order:

"Having been called on for 1,000 laborers, it is ordered that the citizens of Louisville and Jefferson county report to Col. Henry Dent the number of slaves each will furnish, and they will deliver them into the custody of Col. Dent, to be used in the erection of fortifications. Col. Dent is ordered to impress a sufficient number of laborers to erect the works of defense."

Wherever negroes were found at large in the streets they were seized and set to work, and there was wild scurrying to and fro of dusky forms, and hiding away as soon as the order became known. Thus the fortifications at Covington were built voluntarily by citizens of Cincinnati and vicinity. Those of Louisville were made by the forced labor of negro slaves.

Gen. Nelson was a brave and able soldier. But he had a temper which was a terror to those who were forced to be about him. His soldiers knew this well, and sometimes made it serve their amusement. One evening an innocent looking civilian came into his camp inquiring for the quartermaster. The "boys," scenting some fun, directed him to the general's tent, where Nelson had already retired for the night.

"He'll say he's not the quartermaster," explained the boys, "but don't you believe him.

Tell him you know better, and you want none of his lying."

The lamb went into the lion's jaws. A row of heads was ducked out of the tents all along the line of the regiment. The soldiers were awaiting the denouement. The verdant noisily aroused the alleged quartermaster. There was a roar from the lion within. The lion demanded what was the matter.

"I want the quartermaster," said the verdant. "Ain't you the quartermaster?" There was an explosion. "I'm not the quartermaster," roared Nelson. "What do you come here disturbing me for?"

The civilian showed his courage. "Come now, none o' that," said he. "They told me you'd deny it, but I'll have none o' your blasted foolishness."

The general sprang out of bed and snatched his sword. "Come here," he exclaimed.

At that moment it was borne in on the civilian's mind that there was a mistake. He turned about with a jump, and made for the outside world as fast as his heels would carry him, Gen. Nelson after. A shout of laughter from a thousand throats greeted the civilian as he appeared, hushed in the twinkling of an eye when it was known that the general too was there.

Heads were ducked inside the tents with lightning rapidity, and all was silent as the grave in a moment. A solitary captain sat outside his tent, demurely enjoying the cool of the evening.

"Who sent that fellow to me?" demanded Nelson.

"I don't know," replied the captain. Gen. Nelson was killed at the Galt house, Louisville. His manner had enraged Gen. Davis beyond all self control. Nelson, who was a very large and powerful man, had slapped Davis in the face. He is buried at Cave Hill cemetery, Louisville. His pall bearers were generals from Buell's army and soldier friends. His body lay in state awhile, and his own division attended the funeral in procession.

At Louisville Buell reorganized his scattered army. Thousands of new recruits came and they were assigned to the thinned old regiments, and these were filled. When ready to move once more against Bragg, Buell had an army of 100,000 men. It was divided into three corps, commanded respectively by Maj. Gens. A. McD. McCook, Thomas L. Crittenden and Brig. Gen. Charles C. Gilbert. Gen. Gilbert was a West Point graduate of 1846.

Practically Buell's chase from Murfreesboro, Tenn., to Louisville, Ky., had the appearance of a retreat. It was contended that he should have been more vigorous in action, that he should have forced Bragg to battle and driven him out of Kentucky. Hallock at Washington took this view of it and relieved Buell from command and put Thomas in his place the last of September. Thomas, however, remonstrated earnestly against this and the order was revoked. Thomas had not, at this time, confidence in his own power to handle a large body of troops.

The next day, Oct. 1, Buell took command again, with Thomas second, and once more began the hunt after Bragg. He had 100,000 men.

MARCHING THROUGH KENTUCKY.

We left Bragg at Bardstown Sept. 21. Oct. 1 he left Gen. Leonidas Polk in command at that town, and himself started to Lexington. Polk had orders to "slowly retire" to Bryantsville. Kirby Smith was at this time in the interior of the state with his army, waiting orders to join Bragg at Frankfort.

There really was a Confederate governor of Kentucky for a few days. Oct. 1 Bragg and Kirby Smith united their forces at Frankfort. Then Bragg was good as his word. He and Kirby Smith installed Richard Hawes as provisional Confederate governor of Kentucky. Bragg had set up a Confederate government in the state. Richard Hawes had been a member of the United States congress. The Confederate government in Kentucky did not, however, last long. A week later it retreated swiftly southward, governor and all.

Bragg learned at Lexington, Oct. 2, that Buell had started after him again. Bragg's own army had been considerably increased by young Kentucky recruits, and his whole force in the state now amounted to not far from 65,000 men. Immediately on hearing of Buell's approach, Bragg wrote to Polk to come at once to Frankfort, by way of Bloomfield. Bragg looked for a battle with Buell. Polk was to prepare to attack the Federal army in flank and rear, while Kirby Smith should attack in front.

Polk decided not to obey the order, but to follow his original instructions to slowly retire to Bryantsville. Bragg then countermanded the order to attack that he had given to Smith.

During the last of September and first days of October, Bragg's army had been successfully and rapidly accumulating the spoils of war. Cattle, horses, swine and mules were seized without stint by Confederate detachments in various parts of the interior. At Frankfort a cloth factory was looted, and 1,000,000 yards of the famous Kentucky buttternut jeans were taken. In some instances Confederate scrip was offered in payment for property seized.

Bragg had issued a proclamation to the Kentuckians on entering the interior of the state, in which he had said he must have the supplies of war wherewith to liberate them from the northern invader. To the ladies he said with poetic enthusiasm:

"Buckle on the armor of your kindred, your husbands, sons and brothers, and scoff with shame him who would prove recreant to you, his country and his God."

The "supplies of war" had been accumulating at Lexington. Bragg ordered a sufficient quantity sent to Polk at Bryantsville, and Oct. 7 ordered Polk himself to march to Perryville, Ky., with Cheatham's division. He was further to attack the Union army, rout it, and then join Kirby Smith at Frankfort.

Bishop Leonidas Polk, of Louisiana, on the outbreak of the civil war, threw away his priestly cassock and donned the Confederate fighting gray. He had, however, been a soldier before becoming a bishop, having been graduated at West Point in 1827. He was born at Raleigh, N. C., in 1806. He was one of the most able and zealous of the minor Confederate generals. Wherever fighting was, there Bishop Polk was. He always declared, however, that when the war was over he would go back and be a bishop again. A British officer who knew him in the army wrote of the Confederate soldier bishop: "He is very rich, and, I am told, owns 700 negroes."

Gen. Polk commanded a division at Shiloh, and a corps at Chickamauga. His sense of his own dignity and importance sometimes led him to disobey his superior officers, as he did Bragg in Kentucky. For such disobedience at Chickamauga he was put under ar-

rest, but was afterwards restored to command. He was with Johnston's army before Atlanta, in June, 1864, where a cannon shot from the Federal lines ended his career both military and theological. Bishop Polk was a man of imposing presence.

Oct. 8, 1862, Bragg's and Buell's armies knocked heads together at last and fought the [TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Much Dreaded Grizzly Bear.

Of all the known plantigrades (flat footed beasts) the grizzly is the most savage and the most dreaded, and he is the largest of all, saving the presence of his cousin the polar bear, for which, nevertheless, he is more than a match in strength and courage. Some specimens measure 7 feet from tip of nose to root of tail. The distinctive marks of the species are its great size; the shortness of the tail as compared with the ears; the huge flat paws, the sole of the hind foot sometimes measuring 7 1-2 by 5 inches in a large male; the length of the hind legs as compared with the fore legs, which gives the beast his awkward, shambling gait; the long claws of the forefoot, sometimes 7 inches in length, while those of the hind foot measure only 3 or 4; the erect, bristling mane of stiff hair, often 6 inches long; the coarse hair of the body, sometimes 3 inches long, dark at the base, but with light tips.

He has a dark stripe along the back, and one along each side, the hair on his body being, as a rule, a brownish yellow, the region around the ears dusky, the legs nearly black and the muzzle pale. Color, however, is not a distinctive mark, for female grizzlies have been killed in company with two cubs, of which one was brown, the other gray, or one dark, the other light; and the supposed species of "cinnamon" and "brown" bears are merely color variations of Ursus horribilis himself.—G. O. Shields in Harper's Magazine.

Out On Strike.

There is a tree in Calaveras county, Cal., over 2,500 years old. Huh! Which? "Planted by Susan Anthony, eh?" Ha, ha! Pretty good. Did you get that up all by yourself? It is original, is it? Then, by beard of Father Time, we have you! You're the man who planted that tree! Now yield thee, villain, and confess!—Brooklyn Eagle.

Trouble Ahead.

Amateur Artist (to friend)—What do you think of it, Charley? It represents two urchins gathering apples. I call it "A Day in June."

Friend—Well, my opinion is, old boy, that if those urchins eat any of the apples they are gathering in June somebody will have to get up in the middle of the night and run for the doctor.—New York Sun.

Disposing of the Surplus.

Old Gentleman (at a sewing class)—I suppose, Miss Arabella, that you young ladies are not interested in the question, "What shall be done with the surplus?"

Miss Arabella—Oh, yes, we are indeed. We intend to surprise Rev. Mr. Whitechoker with one, and it is going to be lovely.—Philadelphia North American.

Age of Niagara Falls.

Since the original survey of the gorge in 1841, the science of geology has made surprising progress. It has been able, perhaps, to reduce the age of Niagara Falls from 200,000 years to less than 20,000. The falls, it now tells us, instead of cutting their way up the gorge from Lewiston, began their existence, as one cataract, not more than a mile north of where they now are.—Jane Meade Welch in Harper's Magazine.

De razor dat splits er ha'r is sharper den de one dat cuts it squar in two.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Regrets are the natural property of gray hairs.—Dickens.

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It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case and we consider it the duty of the druggist to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at ten cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. 905 998y1n2eow.

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DIXON, ILL., Aug. 16, 1887. Mr. Hoke:—I am using your Electric Medicated Belt for weakness, which is a great help to me. I can recommend the belt as a good remedy. HENRY E. MILLER, Palmyra.

Mr. Hoke:—The Electric Belt I bought of you for my mother was a great success. She has been a sufferer from Rheumatic pains for several years, and also from a severe numbness in the arms. After she used it one week the pain and numbness disappeared, and she is well satisfied with the results. JOSEPH R. MORRILL, Dixon, Ill.

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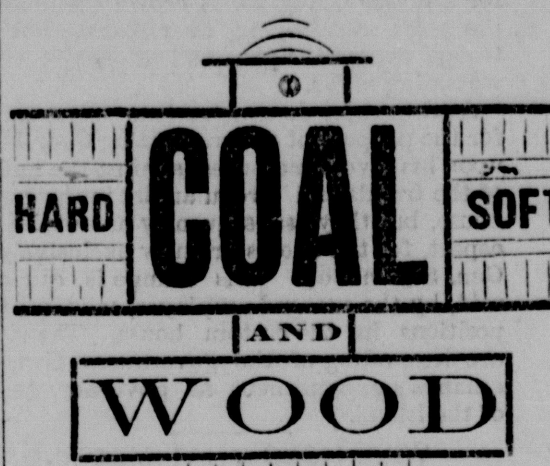
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